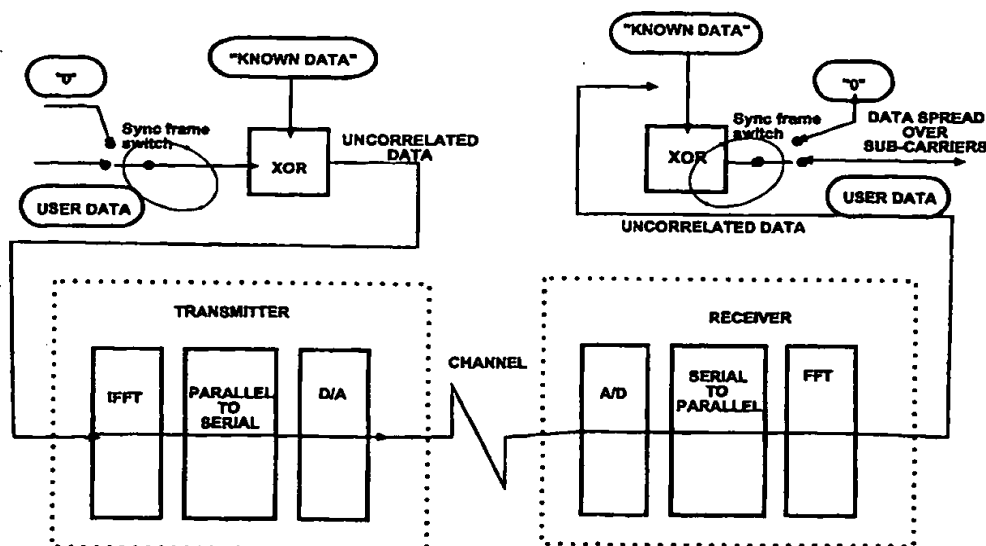




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(57) Abstract

The present invention simplifies known data scramblers by making use of the synchronisation frames, normally used for measuring channel characteristics, as a source of pseudo-random data which can be combined with incoming user data. The present invention has particular application to multi-carrier transmission systems which employ DMT, or OFDM. Many of these transmission systems send known data, usually referred to as synchronisation frames, to measure channel characteristics such as signal to noise ratio. The known data contained in a synchronisation frame is selected to have a suitable statistical distribution, e.g. pseudo-random. In the data scrambler of the present invention, user data bits are combined with the known synchronisation frame data using an exclusive-OR function. This results in a statistically and computationally efficient scrambling of the user data.

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Improvements in, or Relating to, Data Scramblers

The present invention relates to data scramblers and descramblers, suitable for use with a multi-carrier transmission system, multi-carrier transmission systems incorporating data scramblers and de-scramblers, and methods for scrambling and descrambling data in multi-carrier transmission systems.

Most telecommunications transmission systems are designed to give optimum performance when uncorrelated data is transmitted over them. Unfortunately, user data is not usually uncorrelated and may, for example, include relatively long strings of binary "0"s, or "1"s. If such data is transmitted over a transmission system intended for uncorrelated data, it can result in saturation, i.e. too large a dynamic range, synchronisation drift, etc.. This problem has long been recognised by telecommunications engineers and the conventional solution is to scramble the incoming user data so that it behaves as though it was uncorrelated data.

Known data scramblers employ an algorithm to combine user data with a random data string, thereby producing an uncorrelated data stream for transmission.

The present invention simplifies known data scramblers by making use of the synchronisation frames, normally used for measuring channel characteristics, as a source of pseudo-random data which can be combined with incoming user data.

The present invention has particular application to multi-carrier transmission systems, including copper based transmission systems such as ADSL, VDSL and HDSL which employ DMT, and/or radio based transmission systems employing OFDM. Many of these transmission systems send known data, usually referred to as synchronisation frames, to measure channel characteristics such as signal to noise ratio. The known data contained in a synchronisation frame is selected to have a suitable statistical distribution, e.g. pseudo-random. In a typical DMT

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system, used at the present time, the known synchronisation frame data comprises two bits per sub-carrier. In other words, a predetermined 4-QAM signal is transmitted on each sub-carrier.

5 In the present invention, user data bits are combined with the known synchronisation frame data bits, typically the two most significant bits, using an exclusive-OR function. This results in a statistically and computationally efficient scrambling of the user data.

10 According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a data scrambler, for use in a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, characterised in that combiner means are provided to combine user data with frame synchronisation data.

Said combiner means may have a XOR function.

15 Said frame synchronisation data is pseudo random.

Said combiner means may be adapted to combine said user data with the two most significant bits of a synchronisation frame.

20 According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provide a data descrambler, for use in a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, and transmitted data is scrambled using a data scrambler as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that combiner means are provided to combine received data with frame synchronisation data.

25 Said combiner means may have a XOR function.

Said frame synchronisation data may be pseudo random.

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Said combiner means may be adapted to combine said received data with the two most significant bits of a synchronisation frame.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, characterised in that said transmission system incorporates a data scrambler as set forth in any preceding paragraph, connected to said transmitter.

Said receiver may be connected to a data descrambler as set forth in any preceding paragraph.

Said multi-carrier transmission system may employ DMT.

Said multi-carrier transmission system may employ OFDM.

Means may be provided for transmitting frame synchronisation data from said data scrambler to said data descrambler.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided, in a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, a method of scrambling user data prior to transmission, characterised by combining user data with frame synchronisation data.

User data maybe combined with frame synchronisation data by mean of an XOR function.

Said frame synchronisation data may be pseudo random.

Said user data may be combined with the two most significant bits of a synchronisation frame.

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5 According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided, in a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, a method of descrambling received data which has been scrambled by a scrambling method as set forth in preceding, characterised by combining received data with frame synchronisation data.

Received data may be combined with frame synchronisation data using an XOR function.

Said frame synchronisation data may be pseudo random.

10 Said received data may be combined with the two most significant bits of a synchronisation frame.

Said multi-carrier transmission system may employ DMT.

Said multi-carrier transmission system may employ OFDM.

15 Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates data scramblers and descramblers, according to the present invention, in a multi-carrier transmission system

In order to facilitate an understanding of the present invention a glossary of terms used in the description of the present invention is provided below:

20 A/D: Analogue to Digital

ADSL: Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line

D/A: Digital to Analogue

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DMT:	Digital Multi Tone
FFT:	Fast Fourier Transform
HDSL:	High bit rate Digital Subscriber Line
IFFT:	Inverse Fast Fourier Transform
5 OFDM:	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex
QAM:	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
VDSL:	Very high bit rate Digital Subscriber Line
XOR:	Exclusive OR

10 Figure 1 shows a transmitter and receiver, in a multi-carrier transmission system, linked by a communications channel. The communications channel may be a copper pair (VDSL etc.), or a radio channel (OFDM). Incoming user data, intended for transmission over the communications channel, is passed via a sync frame switch, to a XOR gate. The sync frame switch permits one of the inputs to the XOR gate to be switched between user data and a string of "0"s. The second
15 input to the XOR gate receives the known synchronisation frame data. When the string of "0"s is passed to the XOR gate, the output from the XOR gate is the synchronisation data, i.e. the "known data" appears at the output of the XOR gate.

20 The incoming user data will almost certainly be far from random, i.e. it will be highly correlated. The incoming user data is combined with the "known data" in the XOR gate. The "known data" is pseudo random, i.e. uncorrelated. The output from the XOR gate will, therefore, also be uncorrelated, i.e. will itself be pseudo-random. This data has the necessary properties to permit good transmission over the transmission channel.

The scrambled data is then passed to the receiver where it is first

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processed by an Inverse Fast Fourier Transform unit, IFFT, converted from parallel form to serial form, passed to a digital to analogue convertor, D/A, prior to QAM modulation and transmission over the channel. Details of the multiplexing techniques and modulation techniques used in multi-carrier transmission systems will be familiar to those skilled in the art and are not described in detail in this patent specification.

The signal received from the transmission channel is demodulated and demultiplexed in the receiver by, inter alia, an A/D convertor, a serial to parallel convertor, and a fast Fourier transform unit FFT. The received data is, of course, scrambled. The received scrambled data is passed to the XOR gate, where it is combined with the "known data", i.e. the same data that was mixed into the signal in the transmitter. The output from the XOR gate will contain the user data, or a string of "0"s depending on the setting of the sync frame switch in the transmitter. The sync frame switch in the receiver is used for synchronisation purposes, i.e. when the receiver is properly synchronised with the transmitter, and a sync frame is transmitted, rather than user data, the output from the XOR gate will be a string of "0"s. Details of transmitter and receiver synchronisation in multi-carrier systems will be well known to those skilled in the art.

It should, however, be noted that synchronisation frame data is stored in both the transmitter and receiver, so the receiver always has prior knowledge of the "known data" used by the transmitter.

In summary, the present invention scrambles user data by mixing that data with known data normally used in a synchronisation frame, typically the two most significant bits of the synchronisation frame data, using an exclusive-OR function. This results in both statistically and computationally efficient scrambling. Descrambling is achieved by the reverse process, i.e. combining the received scrambled data with the same known data used for scrambling in an exclusive-OR function.

The present invention results in a much improved statistical distribution of modulated sub-carriers, in a multi-carrier transmission system, compared to the

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case where no scrambling is used for correlated, or null data situations.

As synchronisation data must be present in a multi-carrier receiver and transmitter for use in the synchronisation process, the scrambling technique of the present invention does not increase system complexity.

5 Transmission of the known data is very simple because it only needs to be combined with a string of "0"s.

10 The scrambler of the present invention can be used in all transmission systems that measure channel characteristics by sending known data from transmitter to receiver and use OFDM, DMT, or related multiplexing techniques to spread out the transmitted data over a number of sub-carriers, i.e. multi-carrier transmission techniques.

CLAIMS

- 5 1. A data scrambler, for use in a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, characterised in that combiner means are provided to combine user data with frame synchronisation data.
2. A data scrambler, as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that said combiner means has a XOR function.
- 10 3. A data scrambler, as claimed in either claim 1, or claim 2, characterised in that said frame synchronisation data is pseudo random.
4. A data scrambler, as claimed in any previous claim, characterised in that said combiner means is adapted to combine said user data with the two most significant bits of a synchronisation frame.
- 15 5. A data descrambler, for use in a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, and transmitted data is scrambled using a data scrambler as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that combiner means are provided to combine received data with frame synchronisation data.
- 20 6. A data descrambler, as claimed in claim 5, characterised in that said combiner means has a XOR function.
7. A data descrambler, as claimed in either claim 5, or claim 6, characterised in that said frame synchronisation data is pseudo random.
- 25 8. A data descrambler, as claimed in any of claims 5 to 7, characterised in that said combiner means is adapted to combine said received data with the two

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most significant bits of a synchronisation frame.

5 9. A multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, characterised in that said transmission system incorporates a data scrambler as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, connected to said transmitter.

10 10. A multi-carrier transmission system, as claimed in claim 9, characterised in that said receiver is connected to a data descrambler as claimed in any of claims 5 to 8.

11. A multi-carrier transmission system, as claimed in claim 10, characterised in that said multi-carrier transmission system employs DMT.

12. A multi-carrier transmission system, as claimed in claim 10, characterised in that said multi-carrier transmission system employs OFDM.

15 13. A multi-carrier transmission system, as claimed in any of claims 10 to 12, characterised in that means are provided for transmitting frame synchronisation data from said data scrambler to said data descrambler.

20 14. In a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, a method of scrambling user data prior to transmission, characterised by combining user data with frame synchronisation data.

15. A method, as claimed in claim 14, characterised by combining user data with frame synchronisation data by mean of an XOR function.

16. A method, as claimed in either claim 14, or claim 15, characterised by said frame synchronisation data being pseudo random.

25 17. A method, as claimed in any of claims 14 to 16, characterised by combining

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said user data with the two most significant bits of a synchronisation frame.

5 18. In a multi-carrier transmission system in which synchronisation frame data is periodically transmitted from a transmitter to a receiver to measure transmission channel characteristics, a method of descrambling received data which has been scrambled by the method claimed in any of claims 14 to 17, characterised by combining received data with frame synchronisation data.

19. A method, as claimed in claim 18, characterised by combining received data with frame synchronisation data using an XOR function.

10 20. A method, as claimed in either claim 18, or claim 19, characterised by said frame synchronisation data being pseudo random.

21. A method, as claimed in any of claims 18 to 20, characterised by combining said received data with the two most significant bits of a synchronisation frame.

22. A method, as claimed in any of claims 14 to 21, characterised by said multi-carrier transmission system employing DMT.

15 23. A method, as claimed in any of claims 14 to 21, characterised by said multi-carrier transmission system employing OFDM.

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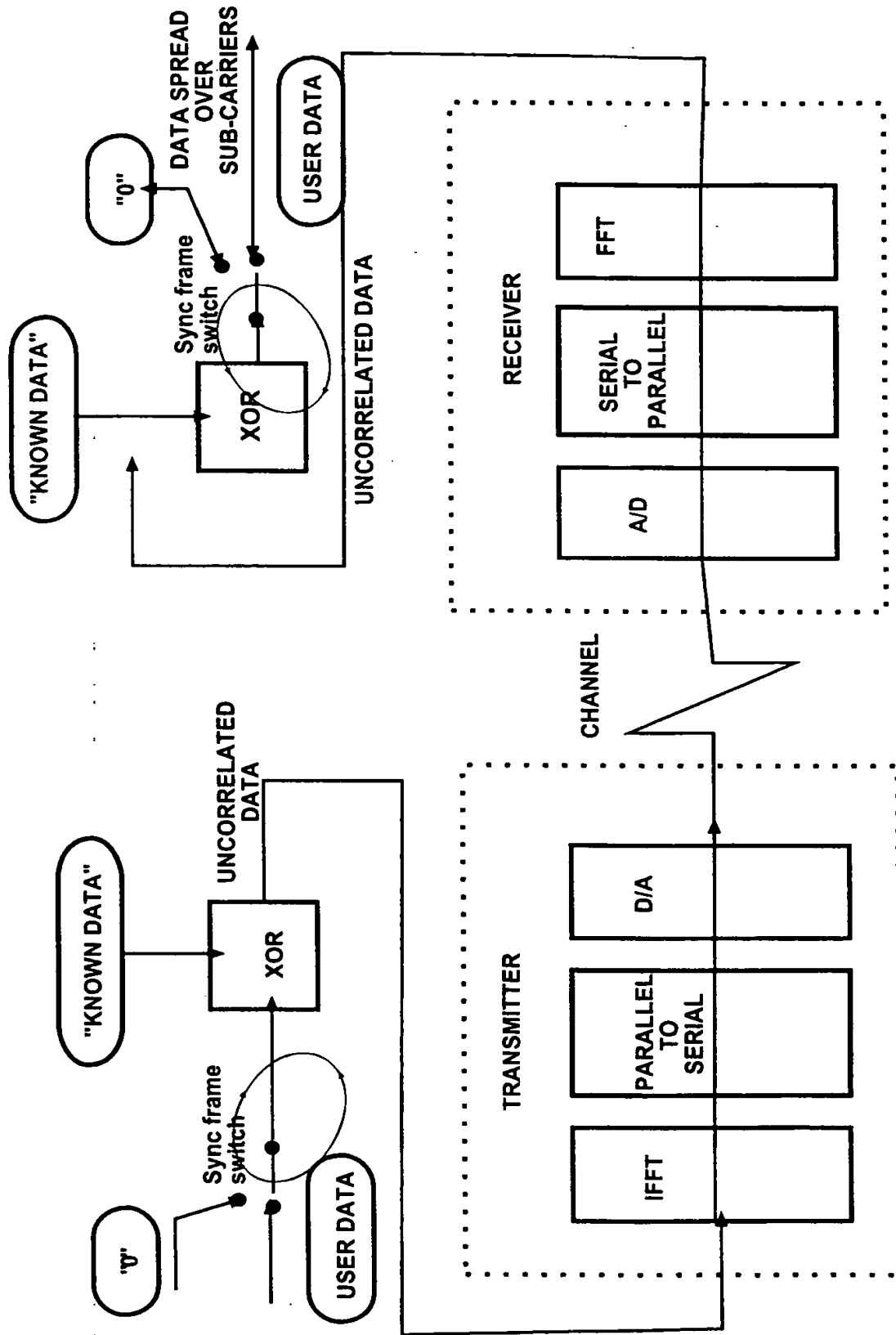


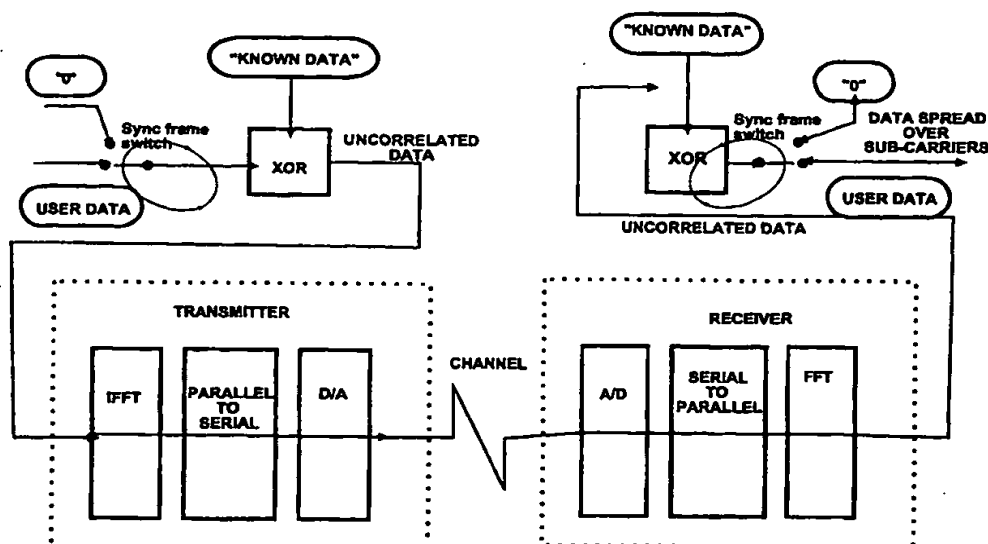
FIGURE 1



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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): TELIA AB (publ) [SE/SE]; Mårbackagatan 11, S-123 86 Farsta (SE).		(74) Agent: PRAGSTEN, Rolf ; Telia Research AB, Vitsandsgatan 9, S-123 86 Farsta (SE).	
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): NORDSTRÖM, Tomas [SE/SE]; Praktikantvägen 8, S-977 53 Luleå (SE). BAHLENBERG, Gunnar [SE/SE]; Blidvägen 234, S-976 32 Luleå (SE). BENGTSSON, Daniel [SE/SE]; Forskarvägen 36 A, S-977 53 Luleå (SE). HÅKANSSON, Siwert [SE/SE]; Aprilvägen 10, S-177 61 Järfälla (SE). ISAKSSON, Anders [SE/SE]; Elefvägen 1, S-977 25 Luleå (SE). ISAKSSON, Mikael [SE/SE]; Borgmästarevägen 7, S-973 42 Luleå (SE). JOHANSSON, Magnus [SE/SE]; Timmermansgatan 34, S-972 41 Luleå (SE). LJUNGGREN, Lis-Marie [SE/SE]; Praktikantvägen 31, S-977 53 Luleå (SE). LUNDBERG, Hans [SE/SE]; Västra Solgatan 8, S-972 53 Luleå (SE). OLOFSSON, Sven-Rune [SE/SE]; Malmuddsvägen 9, S-972 45 Luleå (SE). OLSSON, Lennart [SE/SE]; Majvägen 39, S-973 31 Luleå (SE).		(81) Designated States: EE, JP, LT, LV, NO, US , European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
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(57) Abstract

The present invention simplifies known data scramblers by making use of the synchronisation frames, normally used for measuring channel characteristics, as a source of pseudo-random data which can be combined with incoming user data. The present invention has particular application to multi-carrier transmission systems which employ DMT, or OFDM. Many of these transmission systems send known data, usually referred to as synchronisation frames, to measure channel characteristics such as signal to noise ratio. The known data contained in a synchronisation frame is selected to have a suitable statistical distribution, e.g. pseudo-random. In the data scrambler of the present invention, user data bits are combined with the known synchronisation frame data using an exclusive-OR function. This results in a statistically and computationally efficient scrambling of the user data.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	WO 9503656 A1 (TELIA AB), 2 February 1995 (02.02.95), page 1, line 7 - line 15; page 4, line 25 - page 6, line 19, figures 1,2, claims 1-7 --	1-23
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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03/05/99

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